## ALL NEED OF WAR IS OVER

President Earrison Sends to Congress the Reply Made by Chili.

IT IS ALL THAT COULD BE DESIRED

Great Gratification Expressed at the Happy Termination of the Difficulties-Text of the Message and the Correspondence,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.- The official confirmation of the news that Chili had signified her willingness to comply with the demands of the United States was given to the public today when President Harrison cent a message to congress on the subject. Accompanying the message was the correspondence between the two countries since the sending of the message to congress on Monday last.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Harrison Greatly Gratified at the Turn Affairs Have Taken.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28,-The follow Ing is the president's message transmitting the additional Chitian correspondence to con-

I transmit herewith the additional correspondence between this government and the government of Chili, consisting of the note of Montt, Chillan minister here, to Blaine, dated January 23; the reply of Blaice thereto of the date of January 27, and the dispatch from Egan our minister at Santiago, transmitting the response of Pereira, the Chilian minister of foreign affairs to the note of Blame of January 21 which was received by me on the 26th inst. The note of Montt to Blaine, though dated January 23, was not delivered at the State department until after 2 o'clock meridian of the 25th, and not translated and its receipt notified to me until late in the afternoon of that

The response of Pereira to our note of the 21st withdraws, with acceptable expressions of regret, the offensive note of Matta of the 11th ult, and also the request for the recall of Egan. The treatment of the incident of the assault upon the sailors of the Baltimore is conciliatory and friendly.

I am of the opinion there is good prospect that the differences growing out of that serious affair can now be adjusted upon terms satisfactory to this government by the usual methods and without special powers from congress. This turn in affairs is very gratifying to me, as I am sure it will be to congress and to our people. The general support of the efforts of the executive to enforce the just rights of the nation in this matter have given an instructive and useful illustration of the unity and patriotism of our

Should it be necessary I will again com municate with congress upon the subject. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Final Notes which Passed Between This

Country and Chill. Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.-Chilian Minister Montt on January 23, in a note to Secretary Blaine, acknowledged the receipt of his note of the day before inclosing the instructions sent Egan the day previous. He reiterated the statement that his government deplored the events of October 16 at Valparaiso. He stated that from what evidence the government was able to collect it appeared the disorder of that date began by a quarrel among drunken sailors. The government of Chili, he stated, had no data authorizing it to think the quarrel due to any dislike of the uniform of the United States, or that the police failed to perform their duty. The intoxication of seamen and the disorders to which it gives rise, although they may assume serious proportions and occasion very lamentable offenses, cannot constitute an in sult to the nation in whose service are the men who take part in the disorder, although they certainly do not justify the offenses litted during the disorder. The minis

ter continued:
"The government of Chili could not, how-"The government of Chili could not, however, form a final opinion concerning the nature of the occurrence in question—as to
whether it had or had not improperly participated therein, or had failed to perform its
duty—until the termination of the judicial
investigation, which was initiated without
delay and which was pushed forward as
speedily as compatible with the provisions of the law, with the obligation of collecting all the elements
of proof that it was possible to collect in
order to throw full light upon the matter,
and with the necessity of promptly punishand with the necessity of promptly punishing the perpetrators of the offenses which en committed and which had been in part suffered by persons in the service of a friendly nation. It was the desire and duty of the government of Chili to discover the truth, in order to make its future proceed-ings conform thereto, and in order that the United States government might be satisfied that nothing was neglected in order to do full justice.

Montt said nothing had been neglected that could tend to bring the whole truth to light. He then continued: "As the criminal trial

He then continued: "As the criminal trial initiated at Valparaiso has not yet come to an end, my government has not yet been able to reply to the demands made by the United States."

The Chilian minister then referred to the agreement between himself and Blaine by which any differences that might arise after the trial should be submitted to arbitration, and said:

and said:

"This agreement to accept arbitration has been the basis of several of our conferences, especially that of the 18th inst., and no antecedent or fact interfering therewith has come to my knowledge. On the contrary, I took occasion to inform you on the 1st of January that my government had authorized me to conclude an agreement leaking to arbi-

January that my government had authorized me to conclude an agreement looking to arbitration, and my government subsequently approved the agreement concluded by me with you, of which I also informed you."

Referring to the investigation made in San Francisco, he declared that the testimony could not serve as a basis of judicial sentence of their in Chili or in the United States. He transmits a copy of a statement by one of our seamen at Valparaiso, which he said showed seamen at Valparaiso, which he said showed they made no charge against the police. Re-ferring to Secretary Blaine's instructions to Egan that he (Montt) had not com-municated to the United States government the note addressed to him by Matta on December 11, he said by Matta on December 11, he said as it contained instructions addressed to him, and as he was not directed to communicate it officially to the United States government, he had not done so. He further reminded Biaine that it was a doctrine established by the American government, he lished by the American government that documents exchanged between the president and congress, or between the Department of State and a diplomatic representative of the United States in foreign countries, could not

form a subject of discussion for foreign gov-ernments. He continued; "I added that it was far from being the surpose of my government to act in the matter at all offensive to the president of the United States, or to any member of his cabinet, and that Matta's note, if rightfully interpreted, admitted of no such construction. I afterwards had the honor to inform you that I had received instructions from my government to inform that of the United States that, considering the views expressed by Messra, Buchanan and Webster in 1840 and 1850, that messages sent by the prosident to congress were domestic communications which cannot serve as a basis for the interpretation of foreign powers or their representatives, my governments.

ernment had no objection to striking out of the note of December 11 such words as might be considered disagreeable to the United States government.

"Since the early part of October, when I had the honor to be invited to unofficial conferences with representatives of the Department of State (as the credentials which accredited me as minister of Chili had not yet arrived), it has been repeated to me on various occasions by the United States government that if the representative of the United States at Santiago was not a persona grata to the government of Chili it was sufficient for the government of Chili is to state, and that said representative would be succeeded by another. In a conference with you on the 20th inst, I had the honor to state that the representative of the United States at Santiago was not a persona grata to the government of Chili, which would be very glad to receive another representative from the United States."

In closing he said: "I deem it my duty to state in this note that the foregoing are facts which show the friendly and cordial purpose of our conferences in which you took a most important part,"

Secretary Elaine's Reply.

important part,"

Secretary Blaine's Reply.

Blaine replied to Montt January 27, in which the former corrected several mistakes he said had been made in the latter's note. which the former corrected several mistakes he said had been made in the latter's note.

"Your offer of arbitration was never unconditional and exact. I insisted on your reducing it to writing, for it would have been my duty to lay it before the president for consideration. But I was unable to report the mere verbal exchange of views between us as an agreement to arbitrate, Even then you always maintained that Chili would not voluntarily propose arbitration herself, but would do so when it was proposed by some friendly power. You say in your note: 'I took occasion to inform you on the list of January that my government had authorized me to conclude an agreement looking to arbitration, and my government subsequently approved the agreement concluded by me,' and yet you do not pretend that a word was ever written of the agreement which you say we made between us. It is impossible that I ever sought to bind the government of the United States in that way. It would have been in the highest degree impudent for me to do so." pudent for me to do so."

Referring to the Matta note, Blaine said:

Referring to the Matta note, Blaine said:
"By your own statement you evidently attempted to justify the Matta note. I certainly could not accept your language and never did accept language of that kind as an apology sufficient for the case. The Matta note was highly discourteous to the president and secretary of the navy, imputing to them untruth and insincerity. Such language does not admit of the conditional or contingent apology which you offered. It could be gent apology which you offered. It could be apologized for only by a frank withdrawal." Blaine then said he had asked Montt, when the latter was disparaging Egan, why he didn't ask for his (Egan's) recall, he (Blaine) intending thereby not to favor Egan's recall, but to put a stop to the frequent mention of Egan's name.

Chill's Final Apology. The telegram from Egan, dated Santiago, January 25, was received on the 26th, trans-mitting the note of Minister of Foreign Affairs Pereira in reply to the ultimatum. The note is of great length. After reviewing the demands and statements made in Egan's note, and stating that the attack on the sailors was not through hostile feeling toward the uniform of the navy of the

United States, because it was respected by the Chilians, Pereira said: the Chilians, Pereira said:
"In view of your communication, and considering that, up to date, it has been impossible for the trial initiated by the judge of the criminal court of Valparaise to be decided, the undersigned regards it his duty to declare once more that the government of Chili imments the occurrence of October 16, and by way of showing the sincerity of his feelings and the confidence which feelings and the confidence which he has in the justice of his cause he declares his willingness not to await the decision of the examining judge, and proposes to the United States government that the case be submitted to the consideration of the supreme court of instinct at Washington, to the end that that high tri bunal, with its learning and impartiality, may determine, without appeal, whether there be any ground for reparation, and in what shape it should be made."

Pereira excused the action of the police in arresting the sailors by saying they did so to protect the sea-men. He recalled the words of Secretary Blaine to the Italian minister in regard to the New Orleans affair as follows: "There is no government, however civilized

it may be, however great may be the vigilance displayed by its po-lice, however severe its crim-inal code may be, and however speedy and inflexible may be its administration of justice, that can guarantee its own cities against violence growing out of indi-vidual malice or sudden popular tumult." "This was precisely the situation of the "Ins was precisely the situation of the administrative authorities at Valparatso on the occasion of the occurence which took place in October. The undersigned hopes the foregoing will convince the honorable secretary of state that the government of Chili attaches due importance to the ouestion now under discussions." portance to the question now under discus-sion, and that he does not for a moment hesitate to condemn in vigorous terms the act committed on the 16th of October or

to offer such reparation as in just; and that he has not neglected to ex press these sentiments before now, since, on various occasions and through the plenipotentiaries of both countries, he forwarded explicit declarations on both subjects to Washington.'

Pereira declared that if the United States should not accept the foregoing explanation the Chilian government was willing to arbi

Referring to the Matta note, Pereira said "The undersigned deplors that in the telegram there was employed, through error of judgment, expressions which were offensive in the judgment of your government. Declaring that in the fulfillment of the high duty of courtesy and sincerity toward a friendly nation, that the government of Chili absolutely with-draws said expression, the undersigned trusts draws said expression, the undersigned trusts that this frank and explicit declaration, which confirms that which has already been made to the honorable secretary of state in Washington, will carry to the mind of his excellency, Harrison, and of his government, that the people of Chili, far from entertaining a feeling of hostility, have a lively desire to maintain unalterable the good and cordial relations which up to the present time have existed between the two countries. With regard to the suggestion made touching a change in the personne, of your legation, to which instructions the honorable secretary of state refers, it is incumbent upon the undersigned to deit is incumbent upon the undersigned to de clare that the government of Chii will take no positive step without the accord of the government of the United States, with which it desires to maintain itself og friendly

#### WILL GIVE 'EM AN OBJECT LESSON. Chilians Will Be Shown What We Could

understanding.",

Have Done, NEW YORK, Jan. 28-The Herald has the following dispatch from Washington: It is suggested on every nand in the Navy department that even if Chili should make ample apology and our congress should decide on that account to refrain from further warlike proceedings, it would be doubtless highly desirable to carry out the idea of making an imposing navai display in Chilian waters. It is to be expected, therefore, that a large fleet of war vessels will soon visit Valparaiso and other Chilian ports. It is believed in the department that it would be of practical advantage to this country to give the Chilians an impressive object lesson, and that the expense attending it would be as nothing in comparison, and especially as many of the

others have about completed preparations for starting.

Though the war is off, there is nothing at the Navy department to indicate the fact. The vessels are still taking the course that was laid down for them in anticipation of a conflict, and none of the regular orders for

vessels have already started on the trip and

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

## RECEIVED IT WITH APPLAUSE

How the House Heard the Last Message on the Chilian Situation.

HUMOROUS MR. ALLEN OF MISSISSIPPI

His Wit Keeps the House in Laughter-Rules Discussed-Senator Hale on Reciprocity-Proceedings Yesterday in the House and Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28. - The proceedings of the house of representatives were marked by two significant events today. One was the receipt of the president's message, announcing that the war cloud had lost its somber hue and that the administration now felt able to cope with Chili without special orders from congress, and the abundance of American humor, which will burst forth as the aftermath of all periods of national crisis. The former was an indication that the administration felt that the hour of danger had passed; the latter was an evidence that the house shared in that feeling of assurance entertained by the chief executive, and the two incidents combined have created a feeling of easy confidence in public and official circles that has not prevailed at the national capital for months.

#### Applauded the Message,

The reading of the president's message and accompanying dispatches was frequently interrupted by applause, which was by no means confined to the republican side of the house, and when that portion of the message was reached where the president alluded to the general support which had been given to the administration as an illustration of "unity and patriotism" of the people, the sentiment received enthusiastic applause from the democratic side.

The discussion of the report of the committee on rules occupied the remainder of the day, and it was during the afternoon that an adroit motion of Mr. Allen of Mississippi once more drew the attention of the house to the Chilian controversy. The Mississippi democrat moved to amend the rules by in-creasing the membership of the committee on foreign affairs from thirteen to seventy-five, and the speech that followed contained so many thrusts at his fellow democrats that it was hardly regarded by the republicans as a typical political arraignment of the repub-

Objected to the Number Thirteen. "Now, Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Allen, "the great struggle to which thirteen men, the members of the foreign affairs committee, have been subjected for the last few days has prompted me to offer this amendment to increase their membership from thirteen to seventy-five. [Laughter.] We have no right, sir, in my humble judgment, to impose so much responsibility upon thirteen men. |Laughter.| Thirteen, you will remember, too, is an unlucky number—|renewed laugh-ter|—and I do not want any unlucky things to happen when we come to deal with foreign affairs. [Laughter and applause.] Now, I suppose that in ordinary times of peace I should never have thought of making this should never have thought of making this proposition, but I have been prompted to it by the tremendous excitement to which we have been subjected for the last few days, [Laughter.] I do not know but that it would be proper for me to state the reasons why my views upon this questior of our foreign relations with Chili have not appeared in public print, and why I have not, like the others, given voice to my warlike feelings. others, given voice to my warlike feelings. [Great laughter.] Sir, some thirty years ago I went to war--rather hastily. [Tumul-

tuous laughter and applause. War Made Him Cautious. "My experience in the war has never daunted my courage—[laughter.]—but it has made me decidedly more cautious. [Renewed laughter.] I do not want now to reflect on any of my confederate brethren who have rushed into this war with a zeal that I think is somewhat precipitous, but it strikes me there are some of them who seem to feel that their reputation for patriotic devotion to the country is a little impaired and they want to repair it. [Laughter.] But, sir, my repu tation for patriotic devotion to the country and my courage in time of battle are so well established that I do not need to rush into newspapers to give advice. [Renewed laughter.] But I think that that committee should be a great conservative committee. I for one, do not blame the foreign affairs committee with any haste, and I am not going to censure them; but you know how easily thirteen men might be taken un-awares and rushed into war with some sort of precipitation. [Great laughter.] Now, sir, recurring to the incidents that were rehashed to us in the correspondence between our government and Chill today, I want to say that I never would have spoken on this subject until there was a satisfactory settlenent of it. [Laughter.]

How He Killed His Enemies. "I am not as familiar with diplomatic correspondence between nations, perhaps, as the present secretary of state, Mr. Blaine, but I do know, Mr. Speaker, the code of but I do know, Mr. Speaker, the code of honor that governs gentlemen in affairs of this kind, having spent the most of my life in living under that code and in fighting duels. [Great iaughter.] Most of the men that I have killed, sir, I have killed under that code—[renewed laughter]—but if we have to resort to the code, I must say that there has been some precipitation in our action. In Mississippi if, when one geatleman institutes a correspondence with another and tutes a correspondence with another and brings him down to the point of difference and finally sends bim his ultimatum—[iaughand finally sends him his ultimatum—[laugh-ter]—if that man, after sending that ulti-matum were to rush into print and publish the correspondence before he had had time to hear from his ultimatum he would be a persona non grata in that state. [Great laughter and applause.] It is not the proper thing when you have sent your ultimatum to your adversary to rush into print and give your adversary to rush into print and give your side of the case to the country before you have heard from the ultimatum. [Renewed laughter.

Just as an Illustration. "Just to illustrate how this thing strikes me I will read a sentence from an interview with a distinguished gentleman who once sat where you sit, Mr. Speaker—I mean ex-Speaker Keifer. I read from the newspaper, where you sit, Mr. Speaker—I mean exSpeaker Keifer. I read from the newspaper,
'Mr. Keifer thinks the sentiment in the republican party is drifting rapidly toward
Harrison. [Laughter.] His message on the
Chilian imbrogito was issued just in time.'
[Great laughter and applause on the democratic side.] Now, Mr. Speaker, just surpose he had waited a little while longer,
think what might have happened. [Laughter.] This 'drifting of sentiment' in the republican party toward that distinguished
gentleman, the president of the United
States, might have been stopped if he had
not got in here with that Chilian message
just in time.' [Laughter.] Why, sir, I remember that not a great while ago it was
stated in the public prints that on one occasion, when the president was to go to New
York the train that was to have left the
depot at ten minutes to 10 o'clock was deinyed until ten minutes after 12, lest the
president should travel on Sunday—[great
laughter]—and yet I am informed that the
president had a number of printers working
all day last Sunday in order to get that message in here 'just in time.' [Great applause
and laughter on the democratic side.]

"I see also from the newspaper. Mr.

and laughter on the democratic side.

"I see also from the newspaper, Mr.
Speaker, that the chairman of the committee
on foreign affairs was interviewed by another member of that committee, the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. Chipman. Mr. Chipman said to the gentleman, 'You must be glad that the committee is relieved from the great weight of responsibility,' and to that the chairman did not dissent. [Laughter.] Now, that shows how this committee was imthat shows how this committee was im-pressed with this responsibility, and I re-peat that it is not right to fix so much responsibility on a few men.

Another Thing That Distressed Him. "I saw another thing in the newspapera, so, that distresses me somewhat. Pais suffering from a severe attack of influenza.

triotically inclined, as I am, anxious as I am to uphold the American flag, and often as I have been willing to shed my blood and the blood of my first wife's relations in defense of that flag—|laughter]—I confess I fett a little bad when I read this statement made by the distinguished chairman of the foreign affairs committee. Mr. Blount; but I have no idea that they are going to force it further. No one can read that entire correspondence, gentlemen, without feeling the utmost sympathy at the almost humiliating attitude of the Chinan government. Now, Mr. Speaker, why should we proceed with haste to bring the government of Chili into a state of humiliation—another republic, our sister republic, a part of the great 'pant' [Laughter.]

"For a long time, Mr. Speaker, our distinguished scoretary of state has been sending us documents about the pan-American congress and we have been making appropriations for the nurpose. Now Chili is a part of

OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1892.

us documents about the pan-American congress and we have been making appropriations for the purpose. Now Chili is a part of
the pan, yet here we are humiliating a part
of this great pan by our hasty action.
[Laughter.] I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, that
I have not had time to air my war views further, but I think I have given sufficient reason why those thirteen men should be relieved of their tremendous responsibility and
their number increased to seventy-five."

their number increased to seventy-five."
[Prolonged laughter and applause.]
Of course the motion to increase the membership of the committee was defeated, but it had served its purpose in giving Mr. Allen a chance to make one of those felicitous a chance to make one of those felicitous speeches which have made him the recognized wit of the democratic side of the house. McMillin then took the floor and although reviewing the whole zode of rules he devoted the greater part of his time to a discussion of the so-called Holman amendment.

The debate on the report of the committee on rules were here interrupted by receipt of the president's message.

on rules were here interrupted by receipt of the president's message.

When the message had been read, ordered printed and referred to the committee on foreign affairs, the discussion was resumed by Reed of Maine making a speech in oppo-sition to the report of the committee. Mr. Reed's remarks were in an humorous, sar castic vein and were loudly applauded by the republicans. republicans.

Why Mr. McMillin is Pleased.

Mr. McMillin of Tennessee said that if there was one thing that made him happier than another it was that the gentleman from Maine no longer occupied the speaker's chair and that his party was in a hopeless minority. The democrats were here at the old stand doing business, and the places which had recently known the republicans would know them no more forever. [Demo

would know them no more forever. [Democratic applause.]

Mr. Catchings of Mississippi defended the proposed rules and animadverted upon the code adopted by the Filty-first congress and the rulings of Speaker Reed thereunder.

General debate having closed, the rules were read by paragraphs for amendments.

On metion of Mr. Catching an amendment was adopted, increasing from sixteen to seventeen, the membership of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce.

Mr. Hemphill of South Carolina offered an amendment giving to the committee on the

amendment giving to the committee on the District of Columbia jurisdiction over the appropriations for the support of the dis-Pending action Mr. Cochrane of New York announced the death of Representative Spinola of New York, and then the house, as a mark of respect to the memory of the de-ceased, adjourned until tomorrow.

### IN THE SENATE.

Chillan Correspondence—A Discussion on Reciprocity.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—The president's message, transmitting the additional correspondence in the Chinan matter, was presented and read and referred to the com-

mittee on foreign relations. A resolution was offered directing the secretary of state to furnish the senate copies of all agreements made with other countries relating to interchange of trade and commerce, with all information received as to the practical effect of such agreements.

Mr. Hale addressed the senate on the sub-ject. He spoke at great length upon the benefits of reciprocity, which, he said, was an aid to protection and broadened the field of the American laborer by opening new markets for his products, to be paid for in ar-ticles which could never compete with his labor. The people all understand this, and they made their voices heard and their wishes known here and in the chamber at the other end of the capitol, and except in the demo-cratic party open opposition was withdrawn and no further hostile note was beard. He did not hesitate in stating, here and now, as the result of his observation, that that section of the McKinley act which contained the recithe McKiniey act which contained the reci-procity feature was the part of the measure which had floated the whole act, and was that part of the bill which kept it from being swamped by the storm which, with or with-out reason, broke upon it from the day of its passage. The reciprocity plan was born of distinguished republican parentage and was adopted at last by the republican party.

Denounced by Democrats. Democratic newspapers denounced it everywhere as an impracticable sham, and wherever democratic authority was heard from it carried with it a sneer against the measure. The senator from New York who had lately entered this chamber as a member of this body and who brought to his party, as his credential of leadership upon the other side, the trophy of a great state, chained and gagged and despoiled of her political rights, had paused for a moment in political rights, had paused for a moment in his work of spoliation to declare in the democratic state convention of New York, which assembled in Saratoga on the 16th of September last, to do his will and register his decree, that the democratic party of the state of New York in convention assembled renewed the pledge of its fidelity to democratic faith and denounced in unmeasured terms "the Blaine reciprocity humbug." These vicious attacks upon the measure at These vicious attacks upon the measure at the hands of democratic newspapers and leaders had had their inevitable result; they had weakened the effect of the measure abroad; made hard the task of American negotiators; strenghthened the hands of for eign governments; were mischievous, unpat-riotic and were meant to be deadly in their

effect both at home and abroad. Benefits of the Measure.

Benefits of the Measure.

Mr. Hale went on to state at length the beneficial effects of the reciprocity arrangements made with Brazil, Cuba and Porto Rico, the Dominican republic, Germany, the Hawaiian islands and the British West Indian colonies. This achievement of republican statesmanship, he said, would be carried before the people in the next presidential canvass throughout the entire extent of this broad land. There was no farmer, no manufacturer, no mmer, no laborer, who was not interested in its success and its maintenance as a part of our system of foreign trade, and when at last it had become incorporated and accepted as a part of our national policy the democratic brethren would be seen flocking to its support and trusting to that short memory, which is said to be common to all democratics, claiming to be the author and finisher of this great achievement.

Mr. Vest took the floor is opposition to Mr. Hale's resolution, which went over without action.

The Mexican award bill fast to the La Abra

out action.

The Mexican award bill (as to the La Abra claim) was then taken up as the unfinished business, and after argument went over until Monday.

After a brief executive assion the senate adjourned until Monday.

## Rainfall in Arizona.

Tampo, Ariz., Jan. 28 .- Rain began falling throughout central and northern Arizona yesterday morning and continued all day, the first since February 15, 1891, and it is very timely and means the salvation of thousands of acres of grain in the Salt and Gila valleys. Had the dry spell continued thirty days iongor 75 per cent of the cattle and sheep on the ranges would have perished. Already all of the stock that could be moved has been driven into the irrigated districts of the Sait river vailey, and the heavy influx was telling on the pasturage.

Attacked a Queen. DRESDEN, Jan. 28. - The queen of Saxony

## COST OF WAR PREPARATIONS

Chili's Insult Caused the United States to Expend Millions.

MATTA IS A HERO AROUND SANTIAGO

Those Who Pretend to Know Assert That Something More Serious Than the Baltimore Incident Will Certainty Occur In the Near Future.

Washington Bureau of The Bee, 513 Fourteenth Street, Washington, D. C., Jan. 28. The threatened trouple with Chili has already cost the government a good deal of money. The expenditures, however, have been incurred with the full knowledge and approval of the senate and house naval committees, and there will be no question about their approval. The total extraordinary expense, it is estimated, will not fail far short of \$5,000,000. It is to be remembered, however, that this, or at least only a small portion of this, is not lost, as the coal and supplies and work on other war material will not be

wasted. Matta Will Be Banqueted. The statement that Senor Matta, who, as minister of foreign affairs under the provisional government of Chili, sent the circular note which caused such just offense to this country, is now the hero of the hour in Santiego, and that he is to be given a

in Santiego, and that he is to be given a complimentary banquet on Saturday, is regarded in naval circles here, as well as by some leading men in political life, as an omen of future trouble in Chili.

A prominent official of the State department said today: "President Montt and Minister Pereira may write apologies until they exhaust all the paper and ink of Chili, but the only effect will be to incite the common people to another revolution with Matta as their idol and leader."

Lieutenant McCrea, one of the officers of the cruiser Baltimore, and who acted as in-

the cruiser Baltimore, and who acted as in-terpreter at the secret examination of the Baltimore's sailors by the Valparaiso criminai court, said today that the passions of the Chilian populace could not be curbed, and that they were certain to break out ere long in some new indignity against American sailors or American interests. He said that sations of American Interests. He said that the present excitement among the young hot-heads at Santiago and Valparaiso was only part of a general sentiment among all the people, and that, in his judgment, there would occur within the next year an outrage fully as grave as the assault upon the sailors of the Baltimore.

#### Indian Depredation Claims,

The enormous accumulation of work thrown upon the Department of Justice and the court of claims by the bassage of the Indian depredation act has caused both of these bodies to appeal to congress for relief. Up to the present time 6,500 actions have been brought against the government for Indian depredations, the claims amounting to \$24,000,000; only 600 of these actions have been brought for claims which have been examined, approved and allowed by the secretary of approved and allowed by the secretary of the interior. Only thirty judgments have been rendered in cases brought before the court of claims for Irdian depredations. The attorney general's office finds it impossible to take charge of this accumulation of business without further assistance. The entire force in the Indian department consists of three men and a stenographer. As General Colby's department is working with an annual appropriation of only \$15,000, from which must be paid the salaries of all employes, traveling expenses, taking of depositions, dockets and stallonery, it is manifest that justice to claimants will be long delayed unless something is at once done. The matter was taken up today in the Indian tepredation committee and Senator Paddock was instructed by the committee to prepare an amendment for reference to the committee on appropriations to committee on appropriations to provide addi-tional assistance—for the assistant—attorney general for the expedition of the adjudica-tion of depredation claims. It is estimated that it will require three special agents and two law clerks, besides occasional assistance from attorneys, who must be employed from time to time, and that the amount allotted for the prosecution of this class of work must be at least doubled. The court of claims will also find itself overburdened, and it is proposed to increase the judges of the court and give it authority to sit in sections. The house committee on irrigation have the nouse committee on irrigation have been holding sessions, most of which have been devoted to the consideration of Mr. Lanham's bill for irrigation. This bill pro-poses the absolute cession of public lands to the state by the government for irrigation

The committee will meet again next week for further action. Miscellaneous. J. W. Willetts of Taince, Ia., is at the D. A. Wolf was today appointed postmas

ter at Preparation, Ia., vice J. S. Rawlins, resigned; and J. Moodie at Pukwana, Brule county, S. D., vice J. Andrew, resigned. Senator Pettigrew today introduced a num-ber of petitions in favor of the anti-option Senator Manderson introduced a bill today

to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John F. Friedlin of Neoraska. J. J. Monk of South Dakota is at the Arno. Dr. Peterson of Stratton, Neb., is business before the patent office. He goes to

New York before returning home. Dr. Peterson believes the McKinley tariff law is the greatest blessing the country has had in many years, and that it is the best piece of political legislation in many years.

The star mail service between Ewing and Bliss, in Holt county, has been increased from two to three tribus assessed.

from two to three trips a week.

Applications are being received for the position of national bank examiner in the Nebraska district. It is stated that no change in the place is contemplated.

Western Pensions. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28 .- [Special Telegram to Tue Bes. ]-The following list of pensions granted is reported by THE BEE

and Examiner Bureau of Claims:

and Examiner Bureau of Claims:

Nebraska: Original—David Talmon, Lyburn O. W. Weils, Joseph Stout, Phineas Jones, John M. Matheny, James R. Kennedy, Henry H. Martin, Charles Washburn, James W. Voorhis, John Hilton, Winfield S. Waters. Increase—David W. Andrews, Thomas E. Ellis. Original widows—Mary J. Parker.

Iowa: Original—John Wynkoop, James Ferguson, Thomas Reynolds, George Teet, Eugene B. Teale, Aaron Richards, Charles R. Switzen, Frederick H. Voss, George Walfe, Edmond Q. Sala, Everett C. Updike, Hiram H. Reynolds. Increase—John S. Dine, Wilbur E. A. McNeill, Solomon Reeves, Frederick Barrick. Reissue—Cornelius Claffin, deceased. Original widows. nelius Claffin, deceased. Original widows, etc.—Julia E. Newbern, Elizabeth V. Creamer, mother.

#### Saloon Keepers Convicted. RACINE, Wis., Jan. 28.—The saloonkeepers arrested last summer on complaint of mem-

charged with violating the Sunday law, have been found guilty in the circuit court. since the arrests each step in the case has been bitterly fought by both parties. The case will be appealed to the supreme court. The verdict was a surprise to the saloon Convicted of Train Wrecking. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 28.-Michael Hor-

bers of the Citizens Law and Order league

nick of Lackawanna county, who has been in the county prison here for the past fourteen months for wrecking a train on the Dela-ware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, has been found guilty, the jury recommending the extreme mercy of the court. He will be sentenced on Saturday next.

Beat a "Bound" Boy to Death. GETTYBURG, Pa., Jan. 28.—In the case of John Lafferty, a farmer charged with beauing a 7-year-old "bound" boy to death, the

grand jury has returned true bills against him for manslaughter and maltreatment of an apprentice and aggravated assault and battery. The trial has been postponed until the April sessions,

### IT WAS A LOVE THAT KILLED.

Miss Mitchell's Reasons for Killing Her Friend-A Strange Infatuation MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 28.-Alice Mitchell and Little Johnson spent last night together in their room at the jail. The father of Lillie also remained in the office of the jail. He is fearful that Alice will do his daughter some bodily harm, and this feared is shed by the most of his family. All efforts to interview Miss Mitchell have failed, but this morning a reporter learned from good authority what passed between her and her counsel. On other subjects she seemed to be

counsel. On other subjects she seemed to be perfectly rational, and did not realize the enormity of the deed. "I killed Freda because I loved her and she refused to marry me. I asked her to marry me three times, and at last she consented. We were going to marry here and go to St. Louis,"

"What did you invend to do in St. Louis!" asked ode of her attorneys.

"Oh, I don't know. But when Freda promised to marry me I was so happy. I sent her an engagement ring and she wore it a time, but when it was returned to me I was missrable. I could not bear to be separated from her and I resolved to kill her. I would rather she were dead than away from me."

The girl then asked one of the lawyers where Freda was, She was told that the body was at Steinley & Hinyons. body was at Steinley & Hinyons.

"Oh, mamma," she said, "if I could only see her. Please let me go to see her. If I could only lie down by her side I would be so hanny."

happy."

When the permission was refused she broke into a torrent of tears, not for having killed Freda, but for the separation. The letters that she wrote to Freda are full of the most endearing terms and go to show that the girl eagerly looked forward to the the most endearing terms and go to show that the girl eagerly looked forward to the time when she could make Freda her wife. Strange to say, from what can be learned,

Freda herself seemed to be infatuated with Alice and willingly assented to the proposed marriage.

The time had been fixed, and the affair was to have been in the nature of an elopement. She does not feel the confinement in ail, but regards it as would a school girl, light punishment. On other subjects she talks rationally, as

she does on the killing, but for the peculiar views she entertains of the proposed marriage. The grand jury will investigate the case

### Confirmed the Treaty.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] BRUSSELS, Jan. 28.—[New York Heraid Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-As I predicted in my dispatch yesterday, the commercial treaty with Germany was confirmed today by a vote in Parliament of 76 to 17. Twenty

members abstained from voting. In announcing their intention to continue their opposition to the conversion of the Urugunyan bonds, the Belgian bondholders pubginyan bonds, the Belgian bondholders publish a note severely criticising the action of the Bank of England, which they say abuses its influence by inviting bondholders to convert their bonds. It acts in self interest, because it wishes to dispose of the 50,000,000 of Uruguayan 6 per cents it holds against its portion of the Baring guarantee fund, thus rendering itself an accomplice in the spoliation of the bondholders.

#### Indiana Republicans. Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 28 .- The repub ilcan state central state committee met at the Denison hotel today and re-elected John K.

Gowdy chairman, Frank Millison, secretary, and Horace McKay treasurer. District conventions for the selection of delegates to the Minneapolis convention were called for March 3. A state convention to choose four delegates at large to the national convention was fixed for Indianapolis, March 10, and a convention to nominate state officers for June 28. Don't Give General Satisfaction, TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 28.-The changes in the Dominion cabinet have fallen short of

the hopes cherished in Canadian circles here, All who had expected Mr. Abott to act boldly and infuse fresh blood in the cabinet are much disappointed to find Mr. Chapleau Mr. Haggart and Mr. Varling still retained The opinion is unanimous that Mr. Abbott

has missed a great chance and committed a

Grover Can't Go. JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 28.-Governor Stone has received a telegram from Hon. Groves Cleveland, New Iberia, La., in response to his telegram conveying the intelligence that the legislature had, by joint resolution, in

vited him to visit the capital as the guest of Mississippi. Mr. Cleveland regrets exceedingly that it is impossible for him to accep Dispersed by Troops. Madrid, Jan. 28.-The strikers at Bilbao

attempted to hold a procession late this afternoon. They had flags and banners bearing the inscription "Long Live the Social Revolution," but they were not allowed to parade and were dispersed by the troops. Already a number of the strikers have offered to work it they are protected from the anarchists.

## Approved the Treatles.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 28 .- The final vote on the commercial treaties between Belgium and Germany and Belgium and Austria was taken in the Chamber of Deputies today. The treaty with Germany was approved by a vote of 76 to 17, while that with Austria re-ceived 68 votes in favor of its approval to 15 against it.

Went Down with All on Board. HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 28,-The schoone Spartan sailed from Gabarus, Cape Breton December 13 for Placentia Bay, N. F., to load frozen herring for Boston, and has not been heard from since. She carried seven men and is believed to have been lost with all on board.

Additional Frauds Discovered. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 28.—It is said that he examination of the books of the Spring Garden National bank by the government experts has brought to light additional frauds, and warrants of arrest have been issued for several persons connected with

Arranging for an Imperial Loan, Berlin, Jan. 28 .- A syndicate of Berlin bankers is making arrangements to receive subscriptions for both an imperial and a Prussian 3 per cent loan, which united amount to 340,000,000 marks. The loan will be issued without delay.

Wyoming Prisoners Break Jail. NEWCASTLE, Wyo., Jan. 28.—Six prisoners in the Weston county jail escaped last night. They broke a hole through the brick wall with an iron bar. One was recaptured. Among those at liberty is Splint, who shot Henderson last Sunday.

## Bob Musgrave's Case,

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 28.-When the prosecution rested today at noon in the trial of Bob Musgrave's case, charged with trying to defraud life insurance companies, there had been introduced no new testimony

OWENTON, Ky., Jan. 28.—Lego Bioson, who brutally murdered Frank Legon at Squiresville last Friday, was taken from jail by a mob last night and hanged to a tree, Organized a Union,

Toleno, O., Jan. 28.—Delegates

Hanged to a Tree.

# NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE

Questions Are 2 sed and Business Trans. = eeting Yesterday.

## FOR A MONUM FED COMMODORE PERRY

Congress Will I and to Commemorate the Memory Naval Hero-Proropriation-When posed Pensio Chill's And

Washington, D. n. 28.—The National Board of Trade today devoted some time to the discussion of the question of a uniform bill of lading. A resolution was finally adopted requesting congress to amend the nt erstate commerce law by establishing a uniform bill of lading for interstate commerce involving the liability of carriers as established by common and statutory law.

The next matter taken up was a resolution approved by the Board of Trade of Chicago, which, while recognizing the justice of the charge imposed by the railroad companies for the use of their cars when not promptly unloaded, says that it is also due to the customers that when the goods are not promptly delivered that the railroad should be responsible to their consignee for delay. It was provided that congress examine this question with the view of making such amendments to the interstate commerce act as will properly protect the rights of the

business community. After debate the resolution, slightly modified, was adopted.

A resolution in favor of the enactment by congress of what is popularly known as the tennage bill, or some other similar measure, was then taken up and discussed at length. A recolution was effored by Mr. Larr of Milwaukee, which recites that while the evils resulting from excessive trading in agricultural and other recedents of the man agricultural and other products of the country is recognized, and any measures calculated to restrict such trading within legiti-mate limits, is favored, which would not seri-ously interfere with the necessary facilities ously interfere with the necessary facilities for handling the immense crops of the country, yet any legislation is deprecated which lays a tax upon or interferes in any way with the freedom of commercial transactions in such products, whether for immediate or future delivery The resolution further states that the adoption of what is known as the Butterworth bill would cause irreparable injury to the husiques and cause irreparable injury to the business and agricultural interests of the country. Placed on the calendar.

#### More Land for Settlers,

Secretary Noble has ordered five agents now in the field to proceed at once to the allotment of lands to the Cheyenne and Arupaboe Indians in the western part of Indian Territory. It is the secretary's purpose to have everything in readiness, if possible, for the opening of 3,000,000 acres of surplus lands on or about April 1 next. There is urgent need, the secretary believes, for prompt action in order that the lands may be opened to settlement at as early a date as April 1, so the settlers may be able to put in spring crop.

Bills will be reported favorably to the

Bills will be reported favorably to the house appropriating \$25,000 for a monument at Put-in-Bay, Obio, commemorative of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and the battle of Lake Erie, and \$25,000 for a monument to William Henry Harrison, grandfather of President Harrison, at North Bead, O. Gonoral Paym appeared before a subcomme General Raum appeared before a subcommittee of the house appropriation committee today and asked for an appropriation for pensions of the next fiscal year of \$144,-958,000.

When the Chillan Dispatch Came. Some question has been raised about the he receipt of the dispatch from to Mr. Biaine conveying the note of Mr. Pereira, the Chilian minister of foreign affairs. Private Secretary Halford was called upon tonight and he gave that affairs. Private Secretary Halford was called upon tonight and he gave the following statement: "Mr. Egan's dispatch from Santiago was a loug one and was received in two installments, as appeared by the copy which came from the State department, the first part

being dated Santiago, January 25, and the second parted dated Santiago, January 26, the address "Blaine, Washington," being repeated in the second part. A memorandum was on the first part of the dispatch to the effect that it was received at the department of state at 9 a. m. on the 26th (Puesday). The translated copy did not come to the executive mansion until during the meeting of the cabinet, which were waiting for it, and that must have been 12 and 1 o'clock. first information the president had of the re-ceipt of the dispatch was from General W. Foster, who called on the morning of the 26th, between 10 and 11 o'clock, about some other matter, and he told the president that

a dispatch had come from Mr. Egan which was then being translated." WEATHER FORECAST.

- OFFICE OF WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Jau. 28. The cloudiness and soft, damp weather condition is passing to the eastward without having dropped any rain anywhere over the western districts. The cloudiness is now in the upper Mississippi valley. The weather throughout the western and northwestern sections remains fair and mild. The northern storm is now in Canada and no material

change in temperature is indicated.
For Eastern Nebraska—Fair weather, stationary temperature, west to northwest winds during Friday.
For Omaha and Vicinity—Fair weather, slightly lower temperature during Friday.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28. – For Missouri and Kansas – Generally fair, south winds.

For the Dakotas, Iowa and Netrasia – Generally fair, slightly cooler, except stationary in the eastern portion of Iowa; west winds.

For Colorado-Light rain, slightly cooler, variable winds.
For Montana-Light rain, south winds.

ARRESTED FOR COMPLICITY.

Another Arrest Growing Out of the Key stone Bank Fallure. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 28.-Henry H. Yard, who gained considerable notoriety a few months ago owing to his association with John Bardsley and Gideon W. Marsh in the looting of the Keystone bank, was arrested this morning by a deputy United States marsnal. The warrant for the arrest was issued on the affidavit of Albert R. Barrett, a United States secret service officer, rett, a United States secret service officer, who, with the assistance of experts, has been examining the Keystone bank books.

Yard is charged with aiding and abetting Gideon W. Marsh, the fugitive ex-president of the bank, in the misappropriation of funds of the bank. The amount involved is \$65,000. The discovery leading to the arrest has but recently been made. Yard was released on \$15,000 bail for further hearing.

Chautauquans Elect Officers. BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 28 .- At the annual neeting of the board of trustees of the Chautauqua assembly the following officers were elected: President, Lewis Miller: first vice president, F. H. Root; second vice president, Clem Studebaker; chancellor, Bishop John H. Vincent; secretary, Dr. W. A. Duncan; treasurer, E. A. Skinner; principal of the Chantanqua scheme of education, Dr. W. R. Harner

Harper.
The report of Chancellor Vincent was of a very gratifying character. The report of becretary Duncan showed additions to the permanent value of the grounds of \$21,000 and a reduction of the indebtedness to the amount of \$10,450.

## He Bled to Death.

MOUNT GRETNA, Pa., Jan. 28. - While Staring Green, aged 31 years, was assisting in cutting ice on Lake Conewago yesterday, he stepped between the knives and his foot was cut off. He bled to death white being re-moved to his home six miles away. twenty-three large cities between Pittsburg and Omaha, have organized the International Metal Polishers union in this city.